

Mississippi Palladium.

THOMAS A. FALCONER, PUBLISHER.

STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION WILL PERPETUATE THE UNION.

HENRY STITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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ROD. JACOB THOMPSON, EDITOR. On the Front of the Building.

CORRESPONDENCE. Remy, Miss. Sept. 26, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—In the recent discussion of the State Convention, I have been much interested in your views on the subject of the State Convention. I have been much interested in your views on the subject of the State Convention. I have been much interested in your views on the subject of the State Convention.

The election for members of the State Convention is over; the decision of the people upon the issues presented to them is recorded. Does it not behoove every Democrat, and indeed, is it not a duty imposed upon every Democrat by the very principles of his faith, to defer to that decision and in good faith to abide by its consequences, be they for better or for worse? To what purpose further to contest the contest? What good is to be anticipated from prolonging this unnatural war of democracy upon democracy? Cannot the issues recently disposed of in the Convention Election, which were not peculiarly the doctrines of the Whig or Democratic party, be now laid aside, and overtures of peace be honorably offered and honorably accepted on either part?

Are there not other great questions demanding and deserving the attention and exertions of the Democratic party of Mississippi? Is it, while a Whig Administration is in power—and while that Whig Administration, obedient to its native instincts, is openly sympathizing with oppressors abroad and afflicting with tyrannies at home, that the Democratic party of Mississippi, like a sulky Achilles, should retire to its tent?

Is it while the hosts of Northern monopolists, indefatigable though so often discomfited, are again rallying under the lead of a Whig President and advancing to the destruction of the Free Trade policy and the Tariff of 1846 to build upon their ruin the infamous system of protective duties and specific valuations, that the Democratic party of Mississippi should retreat like a recreant from the field upon which its colleagues throughout the Republic are battling so bravely?

Is it while the most stupendous scheme of favoritism and fraud ever invented—the Whig system of Internal Improvements—under the auspices of the Whig Executive and with its seductive appeals to sectional interests, is becoming fearfully prominent among the carousals to be indicted upon the people, that the Democratic party of Mississippi should raise no voice to warn and extend no hand to save?

And what are the impediments to a frank and cordial reconciliation among Democrats, how much sooner they may have differed upon the questions involved in the canvass for the State Convention? It is not principle; for those questions are set at rest. It cannot be consistency; for consistency requires that they should co-operate in repelling the common enemy, who with his old trick of mounting a new mask, has become more formidable than ever.

Cannot the State Rights Democrat be satisfied with the Democratic party, among whose cardinal principles State Rights are prominent? Cannot the Union Democrat content himself with the Democratic party, whose just and impartial policy is the best, indeed the only reliable security for the perpetuation of the Union? For my own part, I regard the Democratic party as consistently and at the same time the best Union as well as the best State Rights party. It will maintain the Union so long as the Union remains consistent with the liberties of the people and the rights of the States—and what freeman wants more?

I have made these remarks not on the supposition that they possess any originality or merit; but merely as suggestions to you of the subjects upon which Democrats in this section would like to hear your sentiments. To me they are no new positions; for, as perhaps you may be aware, I have always maintained, in an humble way, or course that the old Democratic issues were and are the true and only true issues to be made. They have always been equal to the emergencies. Why, then, should we cease to rely on them?

Many of our Democrats in this region my dear Sir, are looking to you for a solution of these questions. They have tried you long and found you true; and in writing you this communication, I am their deputy to ask your advice upon the puzzling attitude of parties in this portion of the country—which presents the anomalous spectacle of a Democratic people about to cast themselves into the embraces of the Whigs.

A public reply would be preferred, if consistent with your feelings and the circumstances which surround you.

Your Friend and Obedt Servt.

A. M. JACKSON.

P. S. I find that a rumor prevails to some extent that you have withdrawn from the contest. This rumor I have contradicted, but I deem it best to advise you of the fact.

A. M. J.

To Hon. Jacob Thompson.

OLIVER, Miss. Sept. 16th, 1851.

My Dear Sir,

I have been much interested in your views on the subject of the State Convention. I have been much interested in your views on the subject of the State Convention. I have been much interested in your views on the subject of the State Convention.

I have not withdrawn from the contest, nor do I intend to do so. I am enlisted for the war. This true I did not wish to become a candidate for Congress. But it is apparent that I could not now withdraw, without being charged by our adversaries, of doing so from a fear of defeat. But I have no fear of defeat, nor do I think, or have ever thought such a result probable. I have long been the Representative of the State; and every public man is to be judged by what he has done, or what he proposes to do. I have ever been true to duty. I have never betrayed my trust. I have never been untrue to the Constitution, or to my constituents. I have never changed my principles or party associations. I have never neglected any man's private interest entrusted to my care. I have never been eager for station or promotion. My conscience tells me that I have been true, faithful and consistent. But my concern is not for myself. It is for my country, and the Democratic State Rights party.

You remark in your letter, referring to the late election for the convention: "Does it not then behoove every Democrat, and is it not a duty imposed upon every Democrat, by the very principles of his faith, to defer to that decision, and in good faith to abide by its consequences for better or for worse?" In order to a satisfactory answer to this question, let us enquire—what has been decided? The late laws which passed Congress, viz: the admission of California, the proposal to purchase a portion of the territory of Texas, the abolition of the Slave trade in the District of Columbia, the organization of territories for New Mexico and Utah, and the Fugitive Slave law, are, and have always been admitted to be, laws of the land. It is, and always has been admitted, that no action whatever of the State of Mississippi, can arrest or affect their execution.—The fugitive-slave law, alone, requires the co-operation of the people of the States for its faithful execution; and every Southern man will insist upon its strict and faithful observance.—As no action of Mississippi, could impede the execution of these laws; as it was impossible for her to arrest or nullify them, though we might all agree that they were unjust, unequal, oppressive, and violative of the principles and spirit of the Constitution; the question arose—what position shall our cherished State assume towards the General Government, by whose authority these laws had been passed.

When this question came up, a third party, sprung into existence, drawing its supporters mainly from the old Whig party. This party professed an undying devotion to the Union, and advocated an unconditional acquiescence in these enactments. They called themselves Unionists, and with brazen impudence, denounced all those who did not join their ranks, as Disunionists. When branded by their opponents as Submissionists, they denied the charge, and said they were not unconditional submissionists; and enumerated six particular laws, which they denominated acts of "intolerable oppression, which would justify a resort to measures of resistance."

The Democratic State Rights party came together in council, and in obedience to a long-established usage, proclaimed their principles. They disapproved of Secession by Mississippi; and they also disapproved of most of these laws. Their resolutions were in these words: "Resolved, That this convention disapprove of the late Congressional legislation, by some called the compromise; and declare their strong and unequivocal condemnation of the following acts, namely: the admission of California, the division of the State of Texas, and the law usurping to Congress the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, under the fraudulent pretence of regulating the slave trade therein. These are regarded by us as an evidence of the determination of the North to trample upon the political rights of the Southern States; to destroy their equality in the Union; and place the government for all time to come, under the control of a fanatic and sectional majority."

Resolved, That we can find no adequate excuse to justify the majority in congress for forcing these measures upon us; and we are waiting in language to express our condemnation of the Southern Senator or Representative who voted for the admission of California, the division of Texas, and the anti-slavery act in the District of Columbia; while we as emphatically approve the course of those Representatives who opposed their adoption; and we now confidently appeal to the people of the State of Mississippi for their verdict and judgment in the premises."

This is an issue yet to be tried at the November election. The Democratic party, as a party, did not interfere with the Convention, and erected no distinctive platform for the candidates to that body. It was intended to be a body representing directly the sovereignty of the people; and the convention left each candidate to take his own position. State Rights candidates, generally, took the ground of resistance; but not by revolution or secession, though their

opponents sought to impress upon the minds of the people that this was the real issue. Believing as they did, and as all true Democrats do, in the right of a State to judge of infractions of the Federal compact, and for intolerable oppression, to secede from the Union: their opponents pretended not to comprehend the distinction between the right to secede, and the exercise of that right. If any candidate for the Convention, took the ground that he favored secession for past enactments by Mississippi, the whole weight of the Democratic party was against him.

But disapproving of the legislation of Congress on the subject of slavery, and believing that the North, flushed with their success in circumscribing slavery and abolishing it in certain cases in the District of Columbia, the State Rights candidates thought it best comported with the dignity of the State and its true interests, to express this opinion in a Convention embodying the sovereign will of the State, and to take steps to effect a concert of action among the Southern States for the purpose of reclaiming, if possible, all the ground which had been lost, and averting the further blows which would be aimed at our institutions, security and happiness.

All parties agreed to refer the whole subject to the people, and in the late election, the State has taken its position. Mississippi acquiesces in the past legislation of Congress. As a Democrat, I cheerfully submit to the sovereign voice of my State. Our party especially referred the subject to this tribunal; and to its arbitrament, being the party of the people, we will bow with a ready obedience.

The question now comes up—shall we endorse and approve these measures as right and just and equal and proper? Do we believe that justice has been dealt out to us with an impartial hand? Shall those who brought them upon us, be rewarded with the plaudits of "well done good and faithful servants;" and shall those who held out faithful to the end, in contending and insisting upon the full measure of our rights, be driven from the public councils and discarded as unworthy of trust?

I voted against the admission of California; the proposal to divide Texas; the abolition of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia; the New Mexico Territorial Bill. I voted for the Fugitive slave law and the Utah territorial bill. In thus voting, I believed the rights of my constituents were best maintained and their will most truly represented.

The Legislature of Mississippi, by a unanimous vote, declared the admission of California "would be an act of fraud and oppression on the rights of the slave-holding States;" and requested their delegation to resist it to the bitter end.

The Democratic party has held it as a standing tenet of their platform, as adopted in their national councils for years, "That all the efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions."

As a consistent Democrat, throwing aside my being a Southern man, I would have been constrained to vote against the favorite bill of the free-soilers, abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia and its penalty.

It is for the people to say, whether in so doing, I have forfeited their confidence and deserve their rebuke.—Whatever may be the decision of the people, I can never change my opinion on those measures. The people may endorse those measures as dealing fairly and justly with the South, but I never will, and in my conscience, I shall ever regard that Southern man who pressed their adoption upon Congress, as untrue to the South and to his own fire-side.

But Mississippi acquiesces in these enactments; and now, your enquiry is, Watchman, what of the night?—What is the present position and future prospects of the Democratic State Rights party?

We have desired and striven to obtain the Union of the South. We have thought and still think, the whole South must unite if they expect to have their rights, which are secured by the Constitution, respected and observed.

How, now, can this be done? By simply following up the path of duty. Our party ought and will abide by the wishes of the people. It will acquiesce in the late enactments of Congress. This does not imply endorsement, approval, or satisfaction with these measures. If this were so, we could not acquiesce without dishonor; but we agree with our State as true men should.

The active leaders of this new third party made the false issue of acquiescence in the past or revolution and secession, and the people, upon this issue, have expressed their preference for the former.

But in this submitting, we do not become unlimited submissionists. We hold those who have carried this convention to the issue they have made, and we will, for the sake of Union, agree with them, that "violations of our rights may occur which will amount to intolerable oppression," amongst which are the following: 1st. The interference by Congress-

al legislation with the institution of slavery in the States.

2nd. Interference in the trade in slaves between the States.

3rd. The abolition, by Congress, of slavery in the District of Columbia.

4th. The refusal by Congress to admit a new State into the Union on the ground of her tolerating slavery within her limits.

5th. The passage of any law by Congress prohibiting slavery in any of the territories.

6th. The repeal of the fugitive slave law, or the refusal by the general government to enforce the constitutional provision for the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

One object we should keep steadily in view; and that is, we should seek by all means in our power, to give Mississippi the greatest possible weight among her sister States, by presenting a united and unbroken phalanx on the subject of slavery and our rights. No false pride as to the means, should control us to prevent "a consummation so devoutly to be wished for." We are willing, then, to say with these gentlemen, that the above enumerated acts would each and all amount "to intolerable oppression." But we ought not to say: "We are now and at all times opposed to any agitation, by conventions or otherwise, of these questions, reserving the mode and measure of redress until such injury shall be inflicted."

As long as "agitations" by conventions, discussions or otherwise, is kept up for the end and purpose of assaulting and aggressing upon our rights, so long must we keep up "agitation" by conventions, discussions or otherwise to defend and maintain our rights. We must overcome a local irritation by a counter-irritation. And instead of waiting till the injury shall have been inflicted, our efforts should be to ward off the fell blow and thus preserve our institutions and our Union, our rights and our constitution. It is true, most of our party believed, we could have reached this point, with more consistency, more certainty, more dignity, by a condemnation in the convention of those measures. A frank assertion of our constitutional rights; a protest in the most solemn form against their injustice, and by taking immediate steps to unite the South in demanding the protection secured by the Constitution, as it is. The people having discarded that means of averting the blows we know will be aimed at the South, what course is left to be pursued by the Democratic State Rights party?

It can and must be done through and by means of our national organization. A Whig President wields the power of this Government and dispenses its immense patronage among his favorites; his principles are all federal and consolidating, his sympathies are all anti-southern. Many who have acted with the Whig party in Mississippi for years, will now act with us, because they have seen in Mr. Fillmore's pronouncements against Texas, asserting her right of jurisdiction over her own soil, his undiluted federalism and free soilism. They will not now, support him in his Bank, Protective Tariff or Internal Improvement schemes. They will not subscribe to his prodigal expenditures and will join the Democratic party in all their efforts to reform the Government, diminish its overshadowing patronage and economize its expenditures.

Those of the old Whig party, and the larger share, I confess, are of that class, who favor this administration, will join this new fledgling third party, and by offering their aid to such Democrats as are ready to abandon their old party and party friends for office, they hope to commit the State to the support of this administration and thus strengthen the chances for the perpetuation of the old Whig dynasty.

The parties outside of Mississippi remain Whig and Democratic as they were in former times. Already are the parties of most of the other States, marshaling their forces for the Presidential contest which comes off next year. It has been a time-honored custom every four years, for each party, during the session of the Legislature to hold conventions to appoint delegates to each respective national convention to select a candidate for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Every child in the State knows where the delegates of the Democratic State Rights party will go. But where will the delegates of this new third party go? Ye men of Gotham, tell me where? Ye men of Castle Garden, tell me where? If they come to the Democratic council house, their credentials will be disputed, they will find the seats occupied by the true and faithful; and in that event, the Whig party, called by any name, will be dead and buried in Mississippi. But they will go where the affinities of three-fourths of their party will carry them—among the friends of Fillmore, and Webster, and Scott, and Seward, and Corwin, they must and will take their seats.

Let us cast our eyes over this broad land, and ask ourselves where are the men by whose assistance we can expect to preserve the constitution in its full force and efficiency, and to avert the measures which we all agree would amount to intolerable oppression. You and I know full well that the whole Whig party of the North, is entirely indoctrinated with free-soil sentiment and feeling. Let Mr. Webster speak for the Whig party at the North: "Gentlemen," says he, "it is well known that there is nothing in their Buffalo plat-

form, which in general, does not meet the approbation, and entire approbation, of all the whigs of the Middle and Northern States. Suppose now that all of us who are whigs should go and join the free-soil party, what would be the result? Why, so far, nothing would happen but that the whig party would have changed its name. That would be all. Instead of being the whig party, it would be the free-soil party. We should be all there, exactly upon the same principles upon which we have always stood."

From such men, we can never hope for allies to preserve the constitutional rights of the South.

In the great States of New York and Ohio, in Massachusetts and Wisconsin, and most of the New England States: the Democratic party cannot be relied upon, though even in those States, they are far more favorable to us than the Whig party. The Democratic party or the majority of it, in the States of New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, are true and reliable. The united South, co-operating with the Democrats of these States, may yet hope to save the South from further aggressions, and reform the abuses and corruptions of the Government, economize its expenses and confine it, by a due observance of a strict and rigid construction of the Constitution, in its action, to its few legitimate objects of attending to our external relations, with the least possible interference with the States or their domestic affairs.

We must, with a united voice, strengthen the hands of such patriots as Buchanan, Dallas, Stockton, Dickinson, Bright, Douglass, and the younger Dodge, to overcome such men as insist on adhering to the party, but who are unworthy of it; as Chase, Wilmot, King, Walker, Cleveland and Rantoul.

Will any Democrat, who is one at heart, now give aid and comfort to his political enemies; and thus give them strength at a future time to strike us down? Has any one become so embittered and alienated from his old friends, that he would now prefer the triumph of those with whom he has so long waged a violent contest, and in whose political principles or honesty, he has no confidence? If such there be, go mark him well; and you will find that he goes out from us, because he is not of us.

While we believe that the South has been wronged in the late measures of Congress—while we believe that aggressions have been committed upon us; that the citizens of the North, have thrown obstacles in the way of the quiet enjoyment of our Constitutional rights, and have unwarrantably interfered with our domestic institutions, both in and out of Congress, yet, we acquiesce in the decision of our State; and for the sake of having union at home and giving strength and moral force to our State, abroad, we assume the ground, with the mass of our people, that violations of our rights may occur, which will amount to intolerable oppression.

We believe that the Democratic party, alone, can be relied upon to ward off those measures so obnoxious to us all, and to preserve our institutions in their purity. Then, let our rallying cry now be, the Union of the Democracy for the sake of the Constitution and the Union of the States. Let us stand fast and struggle on for our ancient faith and ancient organization, and a zealous co-operation with the sound portions of our old allies of the North.

In hoc signo vinces.

YOUR FRIEND,

J. THOMPSON.

From the People's Press.

COL. JEFF. DAVIS FOR GOVERNOR.

There seems to be a spontaneous call for Colonel Davis to be placed, in the present emergency, before the people, as the candidate for Governor of the Democracy of Mississippi. Entertaining the opinion that he is the most suitable man of the party, we hoist his name as such with three long and loud huzzas for the hero of many battles, and the steadfast friend of freemen.—He is one of nature's best monuments of a patriot and statesman. In him, we have a scholar, a hero, and a polished orator. He has been tried in the field and in the councils of the nation, and proved ever faithful to the trust reposed in him. He is the man who can be trusted by day and by night. His heart and soul are the index of purity. Mississippians, with such a noble standard bearer, the cause of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Polk will never suffer.

Will not Mississippians rally? Will not the Democracy of Mississippi rally? as one man to the support of the chivalrous and gallant Davis. Yes, they will elect him Governor, for their own pride as a reward for the eminent services which he has rendered to Mississippi.

DISUNIONISTS.

There are two classes of disunionists: namely: they who seek the overthrow of the federal government, and they who conspire the subversion of the sovereignty of the States. And the latter are the more dangerous enemies of the Union; for the State government being weaker than the federal government are less capable of repelling assaults upon their sovereignty. The confederacy is equally at an end, whether it be consolidated by the destruction of centrifugal force, or precipitated into chaos and anarchy by the destruction of its centripetal tendency.—South-Side Democrat.

From the Dallas Gazette.

State Sovereignty—Important Documents.

In our last issue, we proved from the proceedings of the federal convention which organized our present system of government, that the States, without a dissenting voice, voted down a proposition to authorize the use of force against a State; so determined were they not to surrender their sovereignty and erect a consolidating omnipotent establishment like the British government.—They sternly refused to establish an absolute sovereignty, but carried out their design of framing a compact between themselves as independent States or nations leaving "to each party (in the language of Mr. Jefferson) the right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as the mode and measure of redress."

So jealous were the States of their sovereignty, that most, if not all of them, in ratifying the compact, expressly reserved the privilege of withdrawing from the confederacy, when they deemed a further connexion with it destructive of their interests.

In proof of this, we submit some important documents to the consideration of all who desire light upon this vitally important subject. And first, we will notice the action of Virginia, a State which is often referred to, even by the disciples of Webster in our midst. She was the first to propose the revision of the articles of confederation, which resulted in the adoption of the present government; and we would refer to her, above all others, for a correct interpretation of the doctrine upon which it is founded. By the annexed act of ratification of the Constitution, it will be seen that she explicitly declared her State sovereignty to be superior to that of the federal government; and declared furthermore, that all powers delegated to the latter by the State, "may be resumed by them whenever the same shall be perceived to their injury or oppression."

"We the delegates of the people of Virginia, duly elected in pursuance of a recommendation from the general assembly, and now met in convention, having fully and freely investigated and discussed the proceedings of the federal convention, and being prepared as well as the most mature deliberation hath enabled us to decide thereon—Do, in the name and behalf of the people of Virginia, declare and make known, that the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the people of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever the same shall be perceived to their injury or oppression; and that every power not granted thereby, remains with them and at their will; that, therefore no right of any denomination can be cancelled, abridged, restrained, or modified by the Congress, by the House of Representatives, acting in any capacity; by the President or any Department, or officer of the United States, except in those instances in which power is given by the Constitution, for those purposes, &c., &c."

"We, the said delegates, in the name and behalf of the people of Virginia, do by these presents assent to and ratify the Constitution recommended on the 17th day of September, 1787, by the federal convention for the government of the United States, &c., &c."

Done in convention, this 26th day of June, 1788. By order of the convention.

EDM. PENDLETON, Pres't."

New York was equally cautious with Virginia, in according to the federal compact and in ratifying it, made similar solemn declarations. We quote as follows:

"We the delegates of the people of the State of New York, duly elected, and met in convention, having maturely considered the Constitution of the United States of America, agreed to on the 17th day of September, in the year 1787, by the (general) convention then assembled at Philadelphia, (a copy whereof precedes these presents, do) declare and make known:

"That all power is originally vested in, and consequently derived from the people; and the government is instituted by them for their common interest, protection and security.

"That the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are essential rights which every government ought to respect and preserve.

"That the powers of government may be resumed by the people, whenever it may become necessary to their happiness, and that every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by said Constitution clearly delegated to the Congress of the United States, or the department of the government thereof, remains to the people of the several States, or to their respective State governments, to whom they (the people) may have granted the same. And that those clauses in said Constitution, which declare that Congress shall not have or exercise certain powers, do not imply that Congress is entitled to all powers not given by the said Constitution; but such clauses are to be construed either as exceptions to certain specified powers, or as inserted merely to: greater caution, &c."

"Done in convention at Poughkeepsie, in the county of Dutchess, in the State of New York, on the 26th day of July, 1788.

Attested:

GEO. CLINTON, President.

JOHN McRESON, A. B. BANKER, Sec.

Massachusetts, whose leading statesmen act upon the principle that the Union was made to pander to the sectional prejudices of the North, at the

expense of the South, ratified the Constitution in the following terms: "That it be explicitly declared, that all powers not expressly delegated by the aforesaid Constitution, are reserved to the several States to be by them exercised."

South Carolina, reviled and abused as she now is for asserting the right of secession, and indicating her determination to exercise its sanctioned Constitution with this express understanding:

"This convention doth declare, that no section or paragraph of the said Constitution warrants a construction, that the States do not retain every power not expressly relinquished by them and vested in the general government of the Union."

And now, when South Carolina proposes, in accordance with this solemn declaration entered upon her record at the time of ratifying the compact, to resume the powers expressly retained, she is denounced beyond measure. Could treatment be more unjust—especially when it is considered that she proposes to retire from the copartnership, because she, in common with her Southern sisters, have been foolishly wronged by the violation on the part of the North of the terms of the compact? In no instance can it be shown that South Carolina has made any demands that are at all inconsistent with her rights as a member of the confederacy.

Rhode Island ratified the Constitution with the following emphatic declaration:

"That the powers of the Government may be resumed by the people, whenever it shall become necessary to their happiness. That the rights of the States, respectively, to nominate and appoint all State officers, or to the departments of the government thereof, remain to the people of the several States, or their respective State governments, &c."

Similar conditions were affixed by nearly all the States, watchful of their liberties, and anxious to steer clear of the dangerous gulf of consolidation, were still not content until the principles set forth in those acts, were explicitly recognized by the Constitution. Consequently the first Congress provided for the adoption of the following amendment, which became a part of that instrument, and rendered assurance, doubly sure:

"Art. 12th. The powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

The Grave—A Beautiful Extract.

I love in the twilight hour, when all is calm and peaceful to disengage myself from the busy scenes of this world of din and noise, and hold sweet converse with the sleeping tenants of the grave. I love to wander amid the tombs, and read upon the lettered stone or sculptured marble, the epitaph of those who have "hunted off this mortal coil," and laid them down "to pleasant dreams." There sleep in unbroken slumbers a peaceful repose, infancy in its bud, youth in its bloom, manhood in its vigor, and old age in its infirmity. There repose the friends and companions of our youth, with whom we were wont to spend the halcyon days of boyhood. There, too, are sleeping the remains of a pious mother, or a loved father, who, in the wayward hours of infancy, when we were tempted to leave the path of rectitude, taught us to pray, and prepare for heaven; and who, amid the last pangs of dissolving mortality, bade us meet them in that happy country, where

"Sickness and sorrow, pain and death, Are felt and feared no more." I love to see the bell-flower, affection's appropriate emblem, bloom in grateful fragrance and attractive loveliness over the sacred spot that marks the resting place of the loved and beautiful—the pious and good of other days. I love, like my blessed Redeemer, to shed the tear of sympathy and affection over the touching and sublime words of scripture, we are told—"JESUS WEPT."

I love to visit the grave-yard, because in a few days, or years at farthest, it will be the receptacle of this cumbersome clay—this earthly tabernacle, which has so long been a burthen to a thousand nameless ills and sorrows. I love the grave, because it is a place of rest. There, nothing shall mar our slumbers, or disturb our repose. "There the wicked cease to trouble, and the weary are at rest."—Well may Job, in prospects of rest in the grave, exclaim—"I would not live always." and the Psalmist—"Oh, that I had wings like a dove, then I would fly away, and be at rest."

"There is a calm for those that weep, A rest for weary pilgrims found, They softly lie, and sweetly sleep, Low in the ground."

"Thine storm that wrecks the wintry sky, No more disturbs their deep repose, Then summer evening's latest sigh, That stuns the rose."

But the grave is not the final of man.—He is destined to rise in triumph from its portals, and claim an infinity of being beyond that stony realm. "Behold, I show you a mystery, we shall not all sleep, but we shall be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump; for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed. For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality."

At the mandate of Divinity, shall earth's slumbering millions, who have so long quietly reposed in the dust, come forth from the dreary empire of the grave, with the loud pean of victory and triumph on their immortal tongues—"Oh grave where is thy victory!"

Bed Bugs.

The following is an old woman's recipe for the destruction of bed bugs: Take a ripe cucumber, press the juice out of it, then with a feather apply it to the bedstead, in the bed-bug range and they will die instantly.